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ministration of public utilities must be separate from the political administration of the city.

It would have been highly interesting if the author had dealt with the influence of "municipal control" within the bounds he indicates, upon the political life of France. He gives us to understand by his silence upon this point, that neither the form nor the character of the government would be affected by its sweeping control and administration of public utilities.

The American Commonwealth. By JAMES BRYCE. New and revised edition. New York: Macmillan, 1910. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xvi+742; vii+962. \$4.00 net.

At a time when so many reforms are being proposed, a complete revision of this well-known classic is most timely. Many new problems, the result of recent developments, call for a broad, comprehensive insight into the real points at issue and the significance of recent tendencies for their solution. To the understanding of these problems Ambassador Bryce, in his revised edition, contributes the latest opinions of an unbiased Anglo-Saxon alien. Moreover, the existence of many pirated and garbled editions of this work, which, having been first published before the existence of an international copyright law, has not been thereby protected, has also called for the present revision.

Many alterations have been made. Statistics have been brought down to date, and former conclusions qualified in the light of modern tendencies. Mr. Bryce's contact with the American people has brought a clearer insight into their life and problems. Besides the minor changes, several new discussions have been included. Mr. Seth Low has completely rewritten the chapter on municipal government in view of the emergence of new ideas and political arrangements, such as primary legislation and the commission system. The new chapter on the "Latest Phase of Immigration," which considers the causes, conditions, effects, and tendencies, calls attention to the influence on moral standards as the central problem. "Further Reflections on the Negro Problem" reveals encouraging tendencies toward the development of that industrial capacity of the Negro which will demand and secure his re-enfranchisement. The chapter on "New Transmarine Dominions" commends the American policy of colonial administration and shows that any tendency toward territorial expansion is effectively checked by the fact that democratic government requires for success the equality and homogeneity of its citizens. Mr. Bryce's "Further Observations on the Universities" recognizes the dangers of the American system, yet shows that they are a very potent force in American development.

Where Shall She Live? By MARY HIGGS AND EDWARD E. HAYWARD, M.A. London: P. S. King & Sons, 1910. 16mo, pp. 213. 1s. 6d.

The opening chapter of this little book is very appropriately given to a treatment of the influence of the Industrial Revolution in bringing into existence a new problem—the woman worker. It is shown how she has become as economically free as her brother worker, and thus an industrial unit. In England and Wales 31.6 per cent of the women are in industry. Rather rigid class distinctions have come to exist in the trades. In a further analysis

women workers are grouped into six classes according to calling, and the percentage of the total number of workers is given in each instance. It is shown that her wages are very low in all, and that she is frequently out of employment, which necessitates her seeking work elsewhere. The great question which is raised is "where shall she live?" both when employed and when unemployed.

Before taking up actual housing conditions in chaps. iii ff., chap. ii is devoted to a statement of the problem involved in the relation of housing to woman's efficiency and productiveness, and in relation to future generations. It is shown that 8 per cent of the English population is overcrowded, and that the problems can be effectively dealt with only when it is learned how to deal more effectively with the landlords, the slum owners, and the lodging-house keepers. The evils coming out of overcrowding under the various conditions under which the several classes of women workers live are not confined solely to inefficiency as producers, but the immorality which such a system breeds is appalling. A very interesting account is given of the "live-in" system found in the main among the shop assistants. It is shown that board and lodging are not only inadequate and unsuitable, but that under the system the employer determines how practically half the salary of his help shall be spent.

The professional women have better quarters in the residential club, but they cannot nearly be accommodated. The authors show worse conditions than anywhere else among the great group of pauper roomers. While in 1906-7 some 618,000 received aid from the Poor Law, still many widows, sick and otherwise needy, had to be turned away without relief. Horrible conditions are shown to exist under the Poor Law relief. A vivid picture is given of the lying-in wards with their promiscuity and idleness. It is shown how the Poor Law regulations and the numerous by-laws of municipalities for regulating the lodging-houses are flagrantly disregarded.

The primary needs are shown to be separation of the sexes, municipal lodging-houses, and in general, closer supervision.

The book is written in a conservative tone and is quite readable. The facts and figures are gathered from various official sources, and being substantiated by actual investigation on the part of the writers, may safely be regarded as authoritative.